



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

monument has at last been erected upon the battlefield of Tippecanoe. The commission in charge of the work has published, under the above title, "a history of the association formed to promote the enterprise," an account of the dedication of the monument, addresses delivered upon that occasion, and a great deal of interesting material upon the battle itself.

FATHER GIBAULT AND THE SUBMISSION OF POST VINCENNES.

The *American Historical Review* for April, 1909, Vol. XIV, No. 3, contains an article by Clarence W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, on "Father Pierre Gibault and the Submission of Post Vincennes, 1778." The article contains several documents not heretofore printed, the following being printed here in full: George Rogers Clark to Jean Baptiste Laffont, July 14, 1778; the Oath of Vincennes, July 20, 1778; Laffont to Clark, August 7, 1778; Father Pierre Gibault to the Bishop of Quebec, April 1, 1783, and the same to the same, June 6, 1786, and also May 22, 1788. The conclusions of Professor Alvord are, in the mind of the writer, sustained by the documents. They are summed up in the statement, p. 548: "The plan originated in Clark's mind; Father Gibault offered to go, but refused to take the responsibility; Jean Baptiste Laffont was appointed as the leader, managed affairs openly in Vincennes, and claimed the honor of the success; Father Gibault evidently preached peace and union to the citizens, probably used his personal influence to promote the enterprise, and on his return made a written report to Clark, but denied that he was responsible for the submission of Vincennes."

C. B. COLEMAN.